

[727] upon trees; while by a promise of fifty rupees for every
 175 head the Dogras obtained 200 prisoners, who were at
 once beheaded. After this the zamindars of the district
 tendered their submission.

11. Here it was discovered that this rebellion had
 been excited by Mihan Sing, the Sikh governor of
 Kashmir, who had even sent a servant of his own,
 named Jala Sing Gopi, with fifty men, to the assistance
 of the chiefs of Suru and Sod.

[651] 12. Leaving Suru the Vazir marched in ten days to
 Jasku* or Zanskar, the chief of which, together with
 all the zamindars, waited upon him, and agreed to pay
 a tax of three rupees and a half for every house.

● 669 175 13. Intelligence now arrived that an insurrection had
 broken out in Lé; that the Gyalpo, at the instigation
 of Mihan Sing, the Sikh governor of Kashmir, had
 closed the roads to the merchants;† that he had
 confiscated the property of Moru Tâdsi and the Banka
 Káhlón, and that he had imprisoned and tortured his
 Munshi Daya Ram, on suspicion of his being a partisan
 of the Dogras. This news distressed the Vazir very
 much; and his anxiety was further increased by the
 difficulty of finding a guide, who would conduct him by
 the direct route to Lé, upon which he had determined
 to march at once. Every one professed entire ignorance
 of any direct route, until at length a man named

* *Zanga-mKar*, which the Dogras invariably call *Jasku*, and which is
 the *Zanskar* of our maps.

† Mihan Sing's intention was undoubtedly to force the whole trade
 through Kashmir, which otherwise, owing to the occupation of Ladák
 by the Dogras, would have been turned into other channels leading
 through Káshtwár, and the Dogra territories dependent upon Jamu to
 India. The amount of duties upon merchandise in transit through
 Kashmir had already fallen off from this cause.

Midphi Sata offered his services, to whom the Vazir gave a present of a pair of golden bracelets, worth Rs. 500, besides two rupees a day, and the promise of the district of Zanskar in perpetuity. 175
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14. With twelve seers of wheaten flour, and a bag of barley upon each horse, the party, under the direction of their guide, marching from forty-five to sixty miles * a day, in ten days reached the village of Tsumur,† where they most unexpectedly heard that the wife and son of the Gyalpo were then residing. A party of 500 horsemen was sent forward to capture them; but they received early intelligence of the movement, and fled to Lé. On this the Gyalpo waited upon the Vazir at Chachot,‡ and expressed his sorrow and contrition for what had occurred. The Vazir demanded why he had so shamefully broken his promises, and added, "Although

* From thirty to forty kos a day; but this is impossible in such a country. The probable length of each day's march cannot be estimated at more than thirty miles, which would give a total distance of 300 miles in ten days. The exaggeration, however, is natural to men in such circumstances. This march must have taken place in the end of November, 1835, at a season of the year when the winter's snow has already set in throughout Ladák, and when all the higher passes are finally closed. Their route was therefore most probably up the Zanskar river, and over the Lunga Lách and Thung-Lung passes to the Indus below Gya. By this route they would have travelled about 300 miles. I know of no other route that would be passable in November. The direct route to Gya from Zanskar is open but for a few months, and that which lies down the course of the Zanskar river, and over the Singé Lá to Lama Yurru, is closed in October. Besides which, the distance by either of these routes would not have been even 150 miles.

† This is no doubt the large village of *Chumri* or *Chinra*, on the right bank of the Indus, opposite to Marphalang, and on the high road leading to Rudok. This position must have been chosen by the raja's family for the convenience of escape into the Chinese district of Rudok.

‡ Chachot is on the left bank of the Indus, between Chumri and Lé. It is the Chushut of Moorcroft.

- 175 we conquered your country with 10,000 men, we did not
 ● 669 place a single man of our own over any of your districts,
 but left you in sole charge of the whole kingdom.”
 The Gyalpo was much ashamed, and promised to be
 faithful for the future.

175 15. On the next day the Dogra troops, accompanied
 651 by the Gyalpo, proceeded to Lé, where the Vazir
 demanded the balance of the tribute, amounting to
 Rs. 13,000, besides the additional expenses of the army.
 To pay the first, the Vazir was obliged to take the
 property of the royal ladies; and in lieu of the second,
 the Káhlón, Achu Ganpu, offered tea and wool, gold
 and silver utensils, and other goods, which were
 accepted. The government of the country was then
 bestowed upon Moru-pa Tâdsi, the Káhlón of Banka,
 while the Gyalpo was allowed a jaghir.* A fort was
 erected outside the city of Lé, and Darel Sing was ap-
 pointed thanadar of the place with a body of 300 men.
 After this Zoráwar Sing proceeded to Jammu, taking with
 him the son of Moru Tâdsi, and some other respectable
 men, as hostages for the good behaviour of the new king.†

175 16. Before leaving Lé, the Vazir had ordered Lakpat
 Rai† and Basti Ram to proceed against Baldé.§ Ac-

* This was the large village of Tok, on the left bank of the Indus, opposite to Lé. It is still held by the Gyalpo's grandson, although three-fourths of the perquisites formerly attached to it have been resumed.

† This must have taken place in the spring of 1838, according to the narrative, soon after which Vigne appears to have visited Lé, where he found that the new king, called “Marut Tanzin,” was installed, while the old king “was living at Tok, over the river, opposite to Lé.”—Vigne's Kashmir, II. p. 354.

‡ Lakpat Rai was the governor of Kashmir in 1846, and was killed in the early part of the rebellion of Shekh Imám-ud-din.

§ Baldé or Paldér, the Phaldam of Moorcroft, is the chief place in
 Zenakar.

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cordingly they marched with fifteen hundred foot-soldiers by the Zanskar road to Baldé, where they were opposed by Budhi Sing Mithania, the chief of the district. Victory declared for the Dogras, with a loss of eighteen or twenty men killed on their side, and about twenty or twenty-five on that of the enemy. After a halt of seventeen days, they proceeded towards Jammu, leaving a garrison of twenty men in the fort of Chatrgarh.* /75

17. Maharaja Guláb Sing and the Mia† were both very much displeased with the Vazir Zoráwar Sing for having made over the country to Moru Tâdsi, who had no claim to it. The Vazir replied that Moru Tâdsi belonged to the royal family of Ladák; but that since his elevation was displeasing to the Maharaja, he would depose him on his return to Lé. One year after this, [669] ● news was brought that the new king had revolted, that he had killed the thanadar of Baldé and his twenty men, that twenty others had been made prisoners; and that the Dogra troops throughout the country were beleaguered in their different forts.

18. On hearing this, the Vazir started at once with a body of three thousand infantry, and in two months reached the district of Baldé; but owing to the swollen state of the river he was unable to accomplish anything for two months more.‡ At the end of that time, when the river had become passable, the Dogras attacked the

* Chatrgarh is on the right bank of the Chanáb river.

† Uttam Sing, the eldest son of Guláb Sing, a fine soldier-like young man, was killed at Lahor, along with No Nihál Sing, by the falling of a gateway.

‡ The swollen state of the river points to the months of July and August. The capture was, therefore, most probably made in September.